

THE



LIFE

ASSURANCE CO.,

WATERLOO, ONT.

TWELFTH

Annual List of Claims Paid

DIRECTORS.

I. E. BOWMAN, Esq.,	ST. JACOBS.
C. M. TAYLOR, Esq.,	WATERLOO.
W. GELSCHLAGER, Esq.,	BERLIN.
ROBERT MELVIN, Esq.,	GUELPH.
JAMES TROW, Esq., M.P.,	STRATFORD.
G. S. BIRRELL, Esq.,	LONDON.
HON. S. C. WOOD,	TORONTO.
R. S. PATTERSON, Esq.,	BELLEVILLE.
F. C. BRUCE, Esq.,	HAMILTON.
ROBERT BAIRD, Esq.,	KINCARDINE.
JAMES NORRIS, Esq.,	ST. CATHARINES.
ALFRED HOSKIN, Esq., Q. C.,	TORONTO.

W. Van Slyke

The Ontario Mutual

Life Assurance Company

Was incorporated A. D. 1868, by the Ontario Legislature, to transact business in the Province of Ontario. It obtained a Dominion Act of Incorporation A. D. 1878, made deposit with the Receiver General of \$56,224.98, A. D. 1879, and obtained license to transact business throughout the Dominion. Its affairs are now under the supervision of the Government Insurance Department.

The business of "THE ONTARIO" is conducted on a *cash basis*, the premiums are self-sustaining mutual rates, and the policy Holders are not liable to pay assessments.

This Company is composed entirely of its Policy Holders, who own all its property and funds, and control its management, through a Board of Directors, whom they elect from among themselves.

THE ONTARIO LIFE divides its surplus annually on the *contribution plan*, each member sharing in proportion as he has contributed thereto. The annual surplus, or profits, is applied to the reduction of premiums during the continuance of such premiums, and thereafter paid to the Policy Holders in *cash*, or may be added to the reserve, so that ordinary Life Policies may become RESERVE ENDOWMENTS, payable during the life of the assured.

THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE

Is sometimes objected to, especially by those who have had unfortunate experience in connection with some defunct Mutual Fire Company. But no such objections can possibly attach to A PURELY MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY, as the largest and most successful Life Companies in the world, such as "The Mutual Life Assurance Company," of New York, and "The Scottish Widow's Fund," of Britain, are PURELY MUTUAL.

THE SECURITY to Policy Holders is no greater in the "Proprietary" than in the MUTUAL Companies, and practically the *Mutual* is safer. A proof of this is furnished by the failure lately of a dozen or more American Companies, *not one of which was Mutual!!*

So safe and popular have the MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES of the world become, that many Stock Companies incorporate *Mutual* in their names, and nearly all the Stock Companies have a participating system *hung on* to popularize them.

The Insurance Year Book (corrected to August, 1877) shows that nine American Stock Companies are self-styled *Mutual*; that *forty-eight* American Stock Companies own \$168,228,180.00 of Assets, while the Policy Holders of the Four leading Mutuals own \$194,740,336.00. The sixteen American Mutuals own \$258,193,964.00 Assets, as against *forty-eight* Proprietary Companies owning \$90,000,000.00 less.

THE TESTIMONY TAKEN

by the English Parliamentary Committee of A. D. 1853, leaves no room to doubt that the only use of Stock Capital in a *Life* Assurance Company is to *start* it, and the fact that the most successful companies have not even required it for *that* purpose, proves that it is *of no benefit* to Policy Holders at all, but the reverse.

PROF. WRIGHT,

the eminent actuary of Boston, in one of his reports (as Insurance Commissioner) to the Legislature of Massachusetts says:—

THE MUTUAL SYSTEM, with redundantly large premiums and an equitable method of dividing the surplus, seems greatly preferable to the non-participating plan.

In the same reports, Prof. Wright says, "It does not seem wise for any Legislature to farm out

to capitalists the business of collecting and managing the funds provided by the people for their widows and orphans. Whenever and wherever Life Assurance offices are required, they can *easily* and *safely* be organized by a sufficient number subscribing to be insured.

He says further : " There can hardly be a happier set of capitalists on earth than those who have obtained a perpetual charter to insure lives, receiving, first, legal interest semi-annually, as a *sure thing*, and, secondly, twenty per cent. of what are called profits, that is premiums proving to be surplus."

See weekly quotations of Life Companies' stock in London market, ranging from par to offers of 400 per cent. **HAPPY STOCKHOLDERS !**

The late Hon. D. McDonald said : " It was not right that the property of widows and orphans should be taxed for the benefit of Stockholders who were really of no advantage to the Policy Holders." And in a letter to a member of THE ONTARIO, Mr. McDonald wrote :—

" THE MUTUAL is the TRUE PRINCIPLE for Life Assurance. Stockholders are of no more use than are barnacles to a ship. It is monstrous that the provident savings of men for widows and orphans should be preyed upon by shareholders. Were Life Assurance understood by people generally, *Stock* companies would be avoided. I am pleased to see the steady progress of your Company, with best wishes for its success, &c."

The New York Times, a leading financial journal, in an article anent the failure of the "*Continental*" and "*Security Life*," two stock companies, says :—

" The world has outgrown Proprietary pretensions in Life Insurance, and no Company can permanently thrive which sets them up as a pretext for belittling the rights of Policy Holders. We may go further and say that with a more precise understanding of Life Insurance, the risks it endures, and the elements of the strength it relies upon, has come an almost universal preference for the *Mutual Principle*.

" The Capital Holders from its grant, so that a thousand to man twenty-

" On fact that contrib society System advant now ra owners are the prime derived fit, show ment, s times t belongs vants, n

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"The reasons are obvious. If the proprietary Capital is large it entails charges upon the Policy Holders vastly in excess of the benefits accruing from it. If it is small, the anomaly is more flagrant, since nothing can be more preposterous than that a handful of persons, representing a hundred thousand dollars of stock shall have the *sole right* to manage an accumulated Premium Fund of *twenty-eight millions*.

"On these twin considerations coupled with the fact that in Life Assurance the holders of Policies contribute all the capital an honestly managed society ever needs, the superiority of the Mutual System mainly rests. It has, however, another advantage, and one which in view of the issue now raised possesses great importance. The real owners of the assets of a Life Insurance Company are the Policy Holders, whose premiums are the prime source of the property acquired. Property derived from them and held in trust for their benefit, should be subject *exclusively* to their management, and they should have access at all reasonable times to all particulars respecting what in effect belongs to themselves. The officers are their *servants*, not their *masters*."

The shareholders of the forty-eight American Stock Companies own paid up and subscribed capital to the amount of \$12,625,580.00, while these speculators control assets amounting to the enormous sum, \$168,228,180.00 or fourteen times as much as they own. No wonder that the *New York Times* should sound the note of warning.

The Constitution, Rules and Regulations of THE ONTARIO LIFE have been framed under the guidance of the best practical skill and experience obtainable, with the sole view of popularizing Life Assurance and extending its benefits to a far greater number than the speculative systems of other Companies have hitherto done.

1881.

The issue of 1,426 New Policies, covering nearly TWO MILLIONS of assurance, is proof of THE POPULARITY of "THE ONTARIO."

CLAIMS PAID BY

NO	NAME.	
3067	William Brown.....	Wh
4241	Cornelius Smith.....	Parl
5289	M. F. McGrath.....	Both
4886	H. A. Thompson.....	Heil
2312	Robert Matthews.....	Tor
3544	Andrew Kelar.....	Ver
646	Louis Ernst.....	Poin
2502	Henry Ratz.....	Gad
5783	S. C. Duncan.....	Cam
4452	Joseph Nightingale.....	Am
5294	A. M. Morris.....	Ingr
5550	Prof. Torrance.....	Woo
5327	E. F. Porteous.....	Corr
5848	A. M. Dykeman.....	Galt
2432	Charles Schelter.....	List

The Public will please note the promptitude

Much as has been said and much as has been written on the advantages of Life Assurance, language will never fully portray its beneficial effects.

The late Prof. DeMorgan said: "There is nothing in the commercial world so safe as a well-established and properly managed Life Assurance Company."

Why? Because the laws which govern human life are *immutable*—these laws are fully understood and tabulated—from the rate of *mortality* and *interest*, the premiums are calculated with a certainty as absolute as anything finite can fairly approach. *Proper management* completes the "*safety*" so well understood by Prof. DeMorgan.

The fact that many Companies have failed is no argument against Life Insurance, as in every case such failure has been traced to the misappropriation of the Company's funds by a few unscrupulous speculators who, by means of their subscribed capital or stock, obtained the management of the Company's business, and over whom the Policy Holders had no control.

We find no record of the failure of any properly constituted Life Assurance Company, composed entirely of Policy Holders, who *own* its funds and *control* its management—who meet yearly to ascertain the state of its affairs in the past and direct its affairs in the future.

Such a Company is PURELY MUTUAL!

Such Companies Do Not Fail!

THE ONTARIO LIFE combines all these favorable features and is the ONLY PURELY MUTUAL Canadian Life Assurance Company.

Life Assurance has run up in a few years from *nothing* to a zenith of splendor, power, proficiency and philanthropy which has no parallel in the world's institutions.

As a Social Force

Life Assurance stands high; by it the widow is enabled to pay her liabilities, to keep her children together under her own care and influence, and to so educate and train them that they will become good and useful members of society.

The Great Aim of Mankind

PAID BY THE ONTARIO MUTUAL

FOR THE YEAR

	RESIDENCE.	ASSURANCE.
	Whitechurch Tp.	\$1,000.00
	Parkhill	500.00
	Bothwell	1,000.00
	Belleville	1,000.00
	Toronto	1,000.00
	Verulam Tp.	1,000.00
	Point Edward	1,000.00
	Gadshill	1,000.00
	Camden East	955.10
	Ameliasburg	1,000.00
	Ingersoll	1,000.00
	Woodstock	2,000.00
	Cornwall	1,000.00
	Galt	500.00
	Listowell	1,500.00

Note the promptitude with which "The Ontario" has paid its claims.

able features and is the ONLY PURELY MUTUAL Canadian Life Assurance Company. Life Assurance has run up in a few years from nothing to a zenith of splendor, power, proficiency and philanthropy which has no parallel in the world's institutions.

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The Great Aim of Mankind

is to accumulate *wealth*—to do so in the form of money or real estate is usually the result of many years of *incessant toil and saving*, while death may at any time cut short the process and leave the family unprotected for, and consequently objects of public charity. No man has a right to permit such a possibility while means of averting it are so available.

Life Assurance, unlike all other modes of accumulating wealth, *reverses* the process and ignores time as a factor, by the union of a *large number* of members, who, by paying their first premiums, *provide* the funds, and the subsequent premiums add to those funds and hold them available for the widow and orphan.

Investment at 6 per cent., Compound Interest versus Life Assurance.

Policy No. 678 was issued December, 1870, to H. F. J. Jackson, Esq., now of Brockville, for \$1,000. Annual premium, \$44.71.

	Payment and Compound Interest at 6 per cent.	Assurance.	Balance in favor of Life Assurance.
1870	Paid	\$1,000 00	\$955 20
1871	Interest		
	Paid	1000 00	907 90
1872	Interest		
	Paid	1000 00	857 56
1873	Interest		
	Paid	1000 00	807 00
1874	Interest		
	Paid	1000 00	757 22

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

YEAR 1881.

ASSURANCE.	PREMIUMS PAID.	DIED.	CLAIM PAPERS COMPLETED.
\$1,000.00	\$142.60	November 29th, 1880.....	March 1st, 1881.....
500.00	37.26	December 12th, 1880.....	September 3rd, 1881.....
1,000.00	17.00	December 25th, 1880.....	March 17th, 1881.....
1,000.00	81.92	January 1st, 1881.....	January 11th, 1881.....
1,000.00	161.32	February 4th, 1881.....	July 26th, 1881.....
1,000.00	71.68	February 14th, 1881.....	April 25th, 1881.....
1,000.00	177.50	June 25th, 1881.....	September 26th, 1881.....
1,000.00	185.76	July 5th, 1881.....	July 26th, 1881.....
965.12	26.56	July 23rd, 1881.....	September 8th, 1881.....
1,000.00	103.92	July 16th, 1881.....	December 14th, 1881.....
1,000.00	83.44	July 8th, 1881.....	November 8th, 1881.....
2,000.00	94.88	August 3rd, 1881.....	October 31st, 1881.....
1,000.00	32.05	August 31st, 1881.....	October 18th, 1881.....
500.00	11.64	October 3rd, 1881.....	October 31st, 1881.....
1,500.00	294.73	October 5th, 1881.....	November 18th, 1881.....

and its claims, averaging only 1 / days after date of the proofs of loss.

Paid	807 00
Interest	1000 00
Paid	757 22
Interest	1000 00
Paid	705 70
Interest	1000 00
Paid	656 37
Interest	1000 00
Paid	606 53
Interest	1000 00
Paid	1333 04
Interest	2000 00
Paid	1259 20
Interest	2000 00
Paid	1180 93
Interest	2000 00
Paid	2496 95
Interest	4000 00
Paid	1503 05
Interest	249 88
Paid	666 96
Interest	40 02
Paid	33 82
Interest	740 80
Paid	44 45
Interest	33 77
Paid	819 02
Interest	49 14
Paid	634 89
Interest	1503 05

The actual cash paid as Premiums on above Policy amounts to..... \$ 1,264.65
 The cash surrender value of the Policy, Dec., 1882, is..... \$973.00
 To which add the cost of one year's assurance paid for..... 58.00
 Also one year's surplus, say same as last year..... 89.42
 1,120.42

Actual cost of assurance..... \$144.23
 For eight years assurance of \$1,000.00; three years assurance of \$2,000.00, and one year's assurance of \$4,000.00, from the advanced age of from 50 to 51 inclusive.

This table shows the balance greatly in favor of Life Assurance, the first premium of \$44.71 entitled the Policy Holder's family to the \$1,000 in case of death, and the subsequent premiums have kept it in force. It may be urged as an objection that Life Assurance is not available until the Policy matures; funds are not available for any purpose except which they are invested, but being for the family after the living supporter has away; unlike other investments, Life Assurance from the vicissitudes to which ordinary investments are exposed. Such an objection, therefore, is not valid.

Take as Another Example:

RANCE COMPANY,

CLAIM PAPERS COMPLETED.

March 1st, 1881.....
 September 3rd, 1881.....
 March 17th, 1881.....
 January 11th, 1881.....
 July 26th, 1881.....
 April 25th, 1881.....
 September 26th, 1881.....
 July 26th, 1881.....
 September 8th, 1881.....
 December 14th, 1881.....
 November 8th, 1881.....
 October 31st, 1881.....
 October 18th, 1881.....
 October 31st, 1881.....
 November 18th, 1881.....

CLAIM PAID.

March 1st, 1881.....
 September 3rd, 1881.....
 March 17th, 1881.....
 January 14th, 1881.....
 July 27th, 1881.....
 April 26th, 1881.....
 October 1st, 1881.....
 July 27th, 1881.....
 September 9th, 1881.....
 December 16th, 1881.....
 November 8th, 1881.....
 October 31st, 1881.....
 October 26th, 1881.....
 November 1st, 1881.....
 November 18th, 1881.....

late of the proofs of death were completed.

This table shows the balance greatly in favor of Life Assurance, the first premium of \$44.71 entitled the Policy Holder's family to the \$1,000 in case of death, and the subsequent premiums have kept it in favor of the company.

It may be urged as an objection that Life Assurance is not available until the Policy matures; funds are not available for any purpose except which they are invested, but being for the benefit of the family after the living supporter has passed away; unlike other investments, Life Assurance from the vicissitudes to which ordinary investments are exposed. Such an objection, therefore, is not valid.

Take as Another Example:

A Policy having been 31 years in force, where the full force of compound interest has added so immensely to the investment:—

The Mutual Life Assurance Company, of New York, (which, like THE ONTARIO, is a purely Mutual Company), reports the result of its Policy No. 1398, issued 1846:

Premium, \$102.	Assurance.....	\$5,000.00
To this add additional assurance, purchased by surplus...	5,790.38	
Making the present value of Policy and additions.....	\$10,790.38	
\$100.00 invested annually for 31 years at 6 per cent. compound interest, would yield.....	9,168.76	
In favor of Life Assurance investment.....	\$1,621.62	

These figures show conclusively the value of Life Assurance investment, but when to this is added the risk of death at any time, its value is immensely greater than the figures indicate.

Delay is Dangerous!

Many will be sick to-morrow who are well to-day. Every week furnishes its quota to the cemetery. Who knows how soon his time may come? Apply for assurance at once in "THE ONTARIO," where every cent you pay as premiums is accounted for, and all over the Net Cost is returned in cash annually.

WILLIAM HENDRY,
 Manager.

(OVER)



